

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

20 OCT 1885

No. 8691

號一九六八第

日三十二月九日十一精光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1885.

五種

號十三月十英春香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

INTIMATIONS.

BANKS.

AUCTIONS.

INSURANCES.

NOTICES TO CONS. GNEES.

INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

October 28, KILDARE, British steamer, 2,277. J. Johnson, Shanghai 25th October, Ballast.—ORDER.

October 28, EILEEN, British bark, 499. Wm. Anthony, Sandakan 26th September, Timber.—ORDER.

October 29, SIGNAL, German steamer, 385. P. A. Hundewald, Pakhoi, 25th October, Hoihow 27th, and Macao 28th, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

October 29, CHIEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

October 29, VELOX, German steamer, 696. M. Kalisch, Wuhs 25th October, Rice.—Ed. SCHILLHANS & Co.

October 29, GLENROY, British steamer, 1,490. Geeks, Swatow 28th October, Tea—TADINE, MATTHESON & Co.

October 29, BANGALORE, British steamer, 1,363. P. Cole, Bombay 10th October, and Singapo 22nd, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

October 29, SOFLIND, Spanish 3-m. sch., 520. Ramon Leston, Alimorion (Philippines) 26th October, Timber—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED, HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

29TH OCTOBER

Camelot, British str., for Amoy.

Namoa, British str., for Swatow.

Butuan, Spanish str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

October 28, CLAYMORE, British str., for Nagasaki.

October 28, ALMATIA, American bark, for Foochow.

October 29, MELITA, German str., for Hoihow.

October 29, ACHILLES, British str., for Amoy.

October 29, ACTIV, Danish str., for Haiphong.

October 29, ALEXANDER, British str., for Whampoa.

October 29, ERISA, German str., for Haiphong.

October 29, BUTIAN, Spanish str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ellen, barque, from Sandakan.—Mr. C. Cook.

Per Signal str., from Pakhoi, 24—1 European and 93 Chinese.

Per Vela str., from Wuhs.—2 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Glenroy* reported left Swatow on the 25th October, and experienced strong N.E. winds and high sea but cleared weather.

The British bark *Eileen* reported left Sandakan on the 26th September, and had light Easterly winds and experienced the same during the whole passage until ten days to arrival. On the 15th October, spoke the *Cruiser*, from Sydenham.

The British steamer *Bangalore* reported left Bombay on the 10th October, and Singapore on 4th November, to N. swell off Malacca about 200 miles from shore; from thence moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather with moderate sea till arrival in port.

FOODCHOW SHIPPING.

October—ARRIVALS.

16. Firebrace, British g.b., from Amoy.

16. Rambler, British sloop, from Haifa Straits.

17. Mer., British str., from Hongkong.

19. Meas., British str., from Shanghai.

21. Meas., British str., from Hoihow.

22. Hesiod, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

23. Glenroy, British str., from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

17. Hailstone, British str., for Formosa.

Douglas, British str., for Hongkong.

20. Long Wha, British s.s., for Tientsin.

20. Firebrace, British g.b., for a cruise.

21. Nanzing, British str., for Shanghai.

22. Menelaus, British str., for London.

23. Nantes, British str., for Hongkong.

23. Rambler, British sloop, for Newchow.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

Per last Mail's Advice:

Hasparia (s.)... Hiope Aug. 20

Pembroke (s.)... Liverpool Aug. 20

Ajax (s.)... Shanghai Aug. 23

Beracito (s.)... Hongkong Aug. 23

Dalmeny (s.)... Amoy Aug. 23

Gordon Castle (s.)... Yokohama Sept. 2

Antenor (s.)... Foochow Sept. 3

Electra (s.)... Hongkong Sept. 4

Titan (s.)... Shanghai Sept. 8

Director... Hongkong Sept. 11

Benglo (s.)... Foochow Sept. 15

Glenorchy (s.)... Shanghai Sept. 19

VEHICLES EXPECTED AT HONGKONG (Corrected to Date).

Arrived—Cardiff... June 9

Phenix... Cardiff... June 9

Mahawk... New York... June 11

Nyl Ghan... New York... June 12

Lucile... New York... June 15

Undine... Liverpool via Cardiff... June 22

Arabia... New York... June 25

C. F. Sargent... Penarth... July 13

Great Surgeon... Cardiff... July 15

Conqueror... Cardiff... July 15

John Carr... Cardiff... July 15

Hecla... Cardiff... Aug. 14

Wilhelm Anton... Liverpool Aug. 15

Klyde (s.)... Liverpool Aug. 15

John Knox (s.)... Glasgow Aug. 15

Afghan (s.)... Glasgow Aug. 16

Ellis A. Reed... Cardiff Aug. 21

Edwin Reed... Cardiff Aug. 27

Agnes... New York Aug. 29

Orion (s.)... Penarth... Sept. 31

McNear... Penarth... Sept. 31

Bassett (s.)... Cardiff Sept. 2

Augusta... Cardiff Sept. 3

Dembrough (s.)... H.burg via London Sept. 8

Bothwell Castle (s.)... London Sept. 15

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of the Customers, the Publications of the China Steam Shipping Company Limited can be forwarded by RETAIL FOR CASH, at No. 3, Pei Street, at the same Price as at the REFINERY; or RETAIL ORDERS will be delivered at addresses in town on application forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Agents.

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of the Customers, the Publications of the China Steam Shipping Company Limited can be forwarded by RETAIL FOR CASH, at No. 3, Pei Street, at the same Price as at the REFINERY; or RETAIL ORDERS will be delivered at addresses in town on application forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, who has carried on his Business for the last Chinese Month to the present date, begs to give notice that on account of Heavy Losses, he has decided to CLOSE his Business from this date.

YUE LOONG TAI.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1885. [1885]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been nominated by Special Appointment COMMERCIAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESS of His EXCELLENCE the VICE-REGAL OF CHINAH. HUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1885. [1885]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is hereby given that on the 2d day of Jane last, YUEN-YEE-CHEW and his Son YOUNG HER KUM (the latter having been the Manager) retired from the Business of the HOO-TAI LOONG SHOP, No. 50, Faoye Central, and Sold their own Shares of the YUEN-YEE-CHEW AND YOUNG HER KUM who had been until then Partners or Shareholders. Settlement of Accounts has been made. The said Young-Ming-Han Tong will not hold themselves Responsible for any Debts, Old or New, contracted by the said YOUNG HER KUM.

Creditors and Debtors are also hereby requested to see their contracts to be signed by the said Young-Ming-Han-Fung, and YOUNG HER KUM, and to be paid by the persons on the same documents of the Chop of HOO-TAI LOONG MING KEE.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GHOUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily. [1885]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

STUDIO, 176 HOUSE-LANE, BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL BANK, HONGKONG.

Has a LABORATORY, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio, or Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Store.

Lovely MINIATURES of Superior Excellence and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GHOUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily. [1885]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

FAC'D UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,500,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS 500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO- 7,500,000.
PRINTERS 1,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSON.
Dwight, Captain—A. McIVER.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.—J. M. COOPER.
H. Hopkins, Esq.—W. H. FORBES.
M. Grove, Esq.—C. D. BOTTOMLEY.
Ho. W. Kewell, Esq.—A. P. McKEON.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annun. on the daily balance.

For 2 months 3 per cent. per Annun.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annun.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per Annun.

LOCAL DISCONTINUATION.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEPARTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

National Almanack 1886 and 1887.

Colony's Dangers of Modern Rule of the Road at Sea.

Marygate's Works—Handy Vol. Ed. in case.

Handy Volume—Shakespeare in case.

Leads' Pictures from Punch—Complete Sat.

Chamberlain's Standard Measures—French and English Measurements.

Bets' Engineer's Card Board Divided Scales.

Hand Rolling Guinesses.

Photos of Dragon Procession and the New Chinese Ironclad.

China's Stock of Photo Albums.

Hints on Business—Financial and Legal.

Notes on Medicine.

Chamberlain's Standard Measures—French and English Measurements.

Per Signal str., from Pakhoi, 24—1 European and 93 Chinese.

Per Vela str., from Wuhs.—2 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

PER ELLEN, barque, from Sandakan.—Mr. C. Cook.

Per Signal str., from Pakhoi, 24—1 European and 93 Chinese.

Per Vela str., from Wuhs.—2 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

Per Glenroy str., from Swatow.—350 Chinese.

Per Bangalore str., from Bombay.—75 Chinese.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The subjoined telegrams are taken from a copy of the *Straits Times* received in advance of the French mail:

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Salisbury, speaking of Newport, claimed credit for the Afghan settlement. Regarding Routh, he said armed intervention was impossible, and the policy of the Government would be to uphold Turkish rule wherever it can be healthily upheld and to foster autonomy of nationalities wherever Turkish rule is inconsistent with the welfare of the subjects. He assured subjects would be maintained by peace. He advocated large reform of local government and easy transfer of land and also the clearest union with the Colonies. He refused to entertain any Irish proposal menacing the integrity of the Empire and was strongly opposed to the Disestablishment of the Church of England.

LONDON, 18th October.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking of the election of Birmingham, said that the main points were to consolidate Ireland by equal laws and firm administration, to place the security of India beyond the influence of alarm, panic and anxiety, and to ascertain by a parliamentary enquiry the safest and speediest way to strengthen the Government by whatever way high and good in the traditions, intellect and national aspirations of the people of India.

DEATH RITES IN LONDON.

LONDON, 9th October. A great fire has broken out in Charing Cross Buildings. 14 warehouses and 16 houses have been destroyed; the damage is estimated at £75,000.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND IRISH OUTRAGES.

LONDON, 18th October. The Catholic Bishops in Ireland have adopted a resolution condemning the recent outrages and boycotting.

DEATH OF CARDINAL MCLOTHY.

LONDON, 19th October. Obituary—Cardinal McLothy.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 12th October. Only the following candidates secured a majority of votes in their first ballot:—Messrs. Lecocq, Fleury, Dubois, and Brissac. The second ballot takes place on the 18th inst.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 28th September. The Morning Post says that to admit of the violation of the Treaty of Berlin would be to pronounce the fall of Turkey in Europe and to hand the Balkans over to Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30th September. The Sultan has conferred a decoration on Mr. Constandi, the Greek Ambassador at the Sublime Porte.

Ezad Pasha remains as Ambassador of Paris.

LONDON, 10th October. M. Trikonis, speaking at a ministerial banquet here, said that Greece cannot overlook under the present circumstances her vital interests in Macedonia, and will rely on the support of the European peoples in her demands.

THE RECENT AFGHAN VICTORY.

LONDON, 6th October.

Further accounts of the victory gained by the Abyssinians under the command of Ras Alula over the Mahdists on 23rd September state that the Abyssinians found the Arabs under Osman Digna in a strongly entrenched position, which after desperate fighting they carried. The Arabs lost 3,000 in killed including Osman Digna, whose body was identified after the battle.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, 10th October. Madagascar advises state that indecisive fighting has taken place at Passandava, in which the French lost 21 and the Hindus 200 killed.

THE MONASTERY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 14th October.

The Monastery Conference has been postponed until the 26th instant in compliance with the request of France.

TEHRAN, 27th September.

The Yomali rising had been suppressed. It is reported here that the Russians are less active on the Caspian.

It is reported that six lakhs of rupees are to be spent on the fortifications of Herat. The position of a Resident and staff is contemplated.

The enthusiasm of the popular while money is being spent must not be over-estimated.

It is believed that Arab Khan will adopt a patriotic policy. The consolidation of both parties—those of Ayub and Hashim—by the British Government is possible.

Opinion is divided as to the value of fortifying Herat. The difficulties of the task appear to be greater than those of Kabul through the Hindu-Kush under the altered circumstances of the time. Excellent authorities here hold that British garrisons to encourage and protect the Northern tribes are the only effective barriers against the influences which will have to be encountered. The feeling of that portion of the population which is not Afghan is already a factor in the situation.

ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA—TURKEY.

SIMLA, 2nd October. News continues to be received of the energetic manner in which the Cawnpore Railway is being carried on. Much sickness prevails at Sarsakha and Puli-Khista.

THE FRENCH AT MANDALAY.

SIMLA, 3rd October. The French Consul, M. Haas, has been recalled from Mandalay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 29th October. OPTUM.

Quotations are:—

Malwa (New)..... \$540 per picul, alco. of 3 catties.

Malwa (Old)..... \$550 to \$560 per picul, alco. of 2 to 32 catties.

Patna (New)..... \$523 per catt.

Banaras (New)..... \$560

Banaras (Old)..... \$530 nom.

EXCHANGE:

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer..... 3/5.

Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/5.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 3/5.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/5.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/6.

On PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/3.

Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 4/1.

New YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 8/2.

Credits, at 50 days' sight..... 8/3.

On SHANGHAI.—Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/7.

Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/8.

Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 2/6.

On CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/7.

Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/8.

Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 2/6.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank at eight..... 7/4.

Private, 30 days' sight..... 7/4.

SHAKES:

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—100 per cent.

United Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$450 per share.

China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—\$62 per share.

North China Insurance—The 300 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 123 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$170 per share.

On the Insurance Company, Limited—The 143 per share.

Caron Insurance Office, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$370 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$74 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Confucius and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$55 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$50 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$165 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Parak Rice Milling and Smelting Company—\$30 per share.

Parak and Sino-Chin. Dusun Sanatan Mining Company, Limited—\$9 per share.

Salangor Tin Mining Company—\$18 per share.

Parak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 15 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$67 per share.

Hongkong Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—Par. nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 D—2 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—2 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 F—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 G—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 H—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 I—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 J—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 K—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 L—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 M—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 N—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 O—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 P—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 Q—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 R—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 S—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 T—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 U—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 V—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 W—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 X—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 Y—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 Z—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 AA—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 BB—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 CC—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 DD—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 EE—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 FF—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 GG—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 HH—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 II—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 JJ—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 KK—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 LL—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 MM—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 NN—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 OO—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 PP—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 QQ—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 RR—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 SS—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 TT—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 UU—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 VV—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 WW—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 XX—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 YY—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 ZZ—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 AA—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 BB—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 CC—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 DD—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 EE—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 FF—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 GG—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 HH—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 II—5 per cent.

<p

EXTRACT.

MEMORY.

"IDEAS FLICKING IN THE MIRROR."—
"I quickly vanish to a land of us;
Things for which no man cares to smile or mourn,
Forgetting in the place where they were born;
Each hath a marvellous history untraced,
A fathomless river flowing over it;
Quickly they fade, with no more traces worn,
Then shadows dying over fields of corn.
Wear, as in soft processional they fit,
The thought like the children of our youth;
Doth often die before us, and presents
The very semblance of the monuments.
To which we are approaching ay in sooth,
Where, though the brass and marble do not waste,
The hints are faded, and the lines oft faded."

REVIVAL OF MEMORY.

Sadly, Ossia, thin images are told;
Think we of ourfolds, where again, there fall,
At Memory's glouch that is so magical,
All the long nights that over rolled gold.
Across their surfaces, all those manifold
Wavolts of tumultuous shadow; and whilst
Through doors and windows of a haunted hall,
Those buried shillings of the days of old,
Those evanescent children of dead years,
Clouded and glorious, glide into the room.
Sudden as yellow leaves drop from the tree,
Add all the mould'ry imagery reappears,
And all the letter'd lines are fair to see,
And all the legend lines above the tomb.

III.—MARVELS OF MEMORY.

Strange dying, resurrection stranger yet!
In the deep chamber, Memory, let me dwell,
Paled in a roses ineffable,
Lo! in that silent chamber sadly set,
I music hear, and breath of violet

(Though flowers be none within a mile to smell)

From breath of fly I can easily tell,
And I with joy remember my regret,

And I, regretful, think how glad I was,
O men who roamed as world famous tracta,

Innumerable skies, or from the mountain-pass

The grand white wonder of the catara,

Visits to many a lovely land, ye wox,

In looms of fancy—but yourselves ye have!

WILLIAM DREYER AND RAPHAEL, in Spedator.

* Looks "On the Understanding," Book II, chap.

† St. Augustin "Confessions," X, 30.

PARIS MARKETS.

The Paris markets are probably the finest in the world. The Halles Centrales were

built on the model of the Crystal Palace, and, through the other markets in the various

quarters of Paris are not so large and so fine, they are all managed on the same

principles, and are examples of what can be

done when a people have an inkling that

they are a real society, and that the common

good is the true way of arriving at the

individual good. In lying awake at night,

I always found that the only time out of

the twenty-four hours in which there was

absolute silence in Paris was about 2 o'clock

in the morning. Shortly after this hour the

market wagons began to pass on their road

to the Halles Centrales, where they arrive

about 3 a.m. They are then unloaded by a

regiment of nearly five hundred porters,

called "les portes de la Halle," and who are

only admitted after their physical capacity

and moral character has been found satisfac-

tory. The greatest care is taken to prevent

bad goods from being sold. The inspectors

weigh and test every pound of butter.

The annual consumption of eggs in Paris is said

to reach the fabulous number of two hun-

dred and fifty millions. Those brought into

the market are each inspected, and similar

care is exercised over the meat; whatever is

condemned is covered with quicklime, and

buried. The butchers' shops in Paris are

models of cleanliness and good order, and

instead of making difficulties about small

joys, are readily served with any

amount you require. There are many reasons

for this great superiority if compared with

the same sort of shops in London: the

markets, the supervision of the authorities,

the great economy of French housekeeping,

and the practice among Parisian house-

keepers of doing their own marketing. —R.

HEARTS, in Good Words.

A GOOD STORY OF THE PAST.

In an old book on the Isle of Wight, a few days ago, we lighted on an old story connected with the annals of the British Navy, which we gladly reproduce for our readers. In the reign of Queen Anne, an orphan boy of Bonchurch, I.W., was appointed by the parish to a tailor, at Niton, about seven miles distant. The lad's name was Hobson. He waited one day on his master's shop board, a squadron of curmenvil was seen passing, and young Hobson, with many more, ran down to the beach to view the spectacle. He jumped into a boat, rowed towards the squadron, and reaching the Admiral's ship, was received on board as a volunteer, whereupon he cast the boat adrift, which was picked up, with his hat, a few days afterwards; and the impression that he had met with a watery grave was fully entertained by all who had known him. His squadron soon fell in with a French fleet, and an engagement took place. For some time the victory was doubtful. After two hours' hard fighting, Hobson asked of a mate how long this game was to continue? His friend replied, "Till the white rag at the Frenchman's masthead is pulled down."

"Oh," replied Hobson, "if that's all, I'll soon settle the business!" At that moment the shing of the two Admirals were engaged, and yards and yards, and both were obscured in smoke. Hobson immediately climbed the shrouds; walked across the main-yard, and, unperceived, gained that of the French Admiral, and, mounting to the main-top-gallant-masthead, he pulled down the flag, and quickly returned with it to his own ship. The French sailors soon missed their flag; and the British tars shouted "Victory!" The French crew fell into confusion, forsook their guns; the ship was hoisted at once, and taken by the English. Just then Hobson got down to the main-deck from the shrouds, with the French flag round his body, to the astonishment of all beholders. Some of the officers were angry with him, and ordered him to the quarterdeck; but the Admiral, when made acquainted with the fact, gave him a substantial promotion. Hobson soon rose rapidly in his profession, and by many a gallant deed attained the rank of Admiral, receiving the honour of knighthood, and other substantial marks of Royal favour. One day, at Niton, a party of naval officers appeared in the village, where the tailor and his wife still resided. They stopped at the humble door of the hero's former residence, and requested to be accommodated with the materials for a plain dinner—such as rasher and eggs—which were abundantly supplied. The party brought some wine with them, and invited the host and hostess to dine with them. The conversation soon grew animated, the chief of the party addressing himself principally to the tailor's wife, endeavouring to recall her recollections of himself. After many failures, he sang the first verse of a ballad he had often sung in her hearing as the graceless apprentice lad. The tears rose to his eyes. "Lord!" he cried, "but it just like our poor 'Hobbs'!" Then the Admiral's eyes watered, and, as the poor lost Hobbs, he embraced the tailor's wife, the tailor looking on, astonished. The rest of the story may be conceived, and it may be certain that the gallant sailor did not quit his worthy entertainers without leaving them handsome tokens whereby in future to remember kindly their old-time apprentices, Admiral Hobson.

A DECAYING CITY.

The violent changes of fortune which may be so often seen in the case of historical cities in the East are nowhere better illustrated, perhaps, than by the present state of the famous fortress and town of Champaner, which once formed the principal place of Guzerat and the surrounding country. From very early days the fort on Pavagad hill has been mentioned in Indian history. It was seized by Rajputs fleeing before the Mahomedan invasion of the 13th century; and was captured from them 200 years later by Mohamed, king of Guzerat, after a heroic defence, which ended in the burning of the women and children before the besiegers carried the last defences. More famous than the siege by Mohamed was the capture of the fortress by Humayun, who, with 39 companions, scaled the wall of rock under the highest fortress, by the aid of iron bars driven into the face of the cliff. In 1803 the place was taken for the last time by the British. In the days of its glory Champaner was embellished with fine streets and stone houses. The country round was exceedingly fertile—"full of abundant provisions, wheat, barley, millet, rice, and many cows, sheep, and goats, and plenty of fruits," for which the gardens of the place were famous. Magnificent square walls were sunk into the solid rock, and formed agreeable retreats in summer, besides affording inexhaustible supplies of water. Famous hunting grounds surrounded the city, and the kings kept many trained animals for sporting purposes. The ruin of the place, after the Mogul invasion, appears, however, to have been almost instantaneous. At the beginning of the 17th century, its air was wakening, its water poison, and its orchards and gardens the lair of the tiger and lion. Its buildings had fallen in ruin, and its people had given their goods to the winds of destruction. Instead of flowers were thorns, and instead of gardens close-knotted brushwood, and of its sandal groves neither the name nor trace were left." When taken by the British in 1803 the population did not greatly exceed 500. Fifty years later an attempt was made to recolonise it, but three-fourths of the new settlers died, and the rest fled for their lives. At present Champaner is occupied by a few sickly families and a small police force. The vicissitudes of the fortunes of this once famous place may rank with those of any place of the East which in old days was great and glorious and now lies in the dust.—*Cesell's Natural History for September.*

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRST MAMMOTH.

A Tungusian fisherman named Schumashoff, about the year 1793, was proceeding along the coast of fisherman, a failure along the shores of the Lena, in quest of Mammoth tusks, which had been found in considerable numbers. During his rambles, he suddenly came face to face with a huge Mammoth imbedded in clear ice. This extraordinary sight seems to have filled him with astonishment and awe; for instead of at once pronouncing by the fortunate discovery, that it was his habit to make steady journeys occasionally to the object of his wonder, at length, seeing, it is presumed, the terrible monster made no signs of casting him up, and that its tusks would bring him a considerable sum of money, he allowed the hope of gain to overcome his superstitious scruples. He boldly broke the barrier of ice, chopped off the tusks, and left the carcass to the mercy of the wolves and bears, who, finding it palatable, soon reduced the huge creature to a skeleton. Some two years afterwards a man of science was on the scene, and although so late in the death, found a huge skeleton with three legs the eyes still in the orbits, and the brain uninjured in the skull.—*Cesell's Natural History for September.*

NOISY NAPLES.

Naples is in some respects the home of noise, every human being seeming to exert himself or herself to utter the most discordant cries, and to shriek, whether he has got vegetables, oranges, boiled shell-fish, or roasted chestnuts for sale. Whips crack, donkeys bray, wheels clatter, beggars whine, gypsies, quidies, beggars—anything—but, and yell and shriek until Naples seems to the fresh arrival Pandemonium let loose. From five in the morning till noon the church bells are beaten, not rung, and the very peasant who brings his wares to market screeches his complaint by drowning a monotonous tone as he passes down the country lanes, and shouting it as soon as he enters the towns. In shop or in market-place the least commotion of the Italians talk incessantly, and are ready to chat, to be the place with coffee-room, counter, or railway carriage. And if they cannot find any one else ready to chatter, they will not hesitate, seriously said, to hold a conversation with themselves, which in places where no one can hear but words essentially known. Every hour is lost in which their tongues are not wagging. Yet, as a graphic writer remarks, this eternally chattering town, of all others, has thought proper to invent and use a real language of signs, in which you can buy and sell, import and receive useful information of all kinds, make love, and challenge your enemy to the death without opening your lips.

THE CZAR'S RAILWAY TRAIN.

The carriages which are used by the Queen when travelling long distances are comfortable enough to satisfy the most exacting passenger, and the Imperial train of the late Emperor Napoleon used to be considered a miracle of luxury; but the latter was not good enough for the late Czar, who purchased it, and it was improved and altered and refurnished out of recognition before it was pronounced fit for use in Russia. The English saloons sink into utter contempt when compared with it. This train, which is always used by the Emperor and Empress for long journeys, carries them to Kremensk and back. There are sixteen carriages, of which the first is a kitchen, and then come one for police agents, one for the military suite, three for members of the household, and two for the Imperial Family, each Grand Duke having an entirely separate compartment, which can be fitted for either day or night use. The carriage of the Empress has a spacious sleeping compartment, with a hammock-bed, full of colour and utensils of silver, and an immense looking-glass. There is a bath, room completely fitted, and a compartment for the lady-in-waiting. The Empress's sitting-room contains a writing-table, a sofa, and easy chairs. The Empress's sleeping carriage is fitted with olive-green leather and only contains a bed and a dressing-table and bath. This comes a sitting-room, fitted very simply; and lastly the dining-room, which is furnished with carved oak, and merely contains tables, chairs and a sideboard. There is communication throughout the train from end to end to the other.—*World.*

A GREAT CATHEDRAL.

A letter from London to the Philadelphia Press says—"On the summit of the hill, within the walls of an old prison, now pulled down, in the ancient city of Norwich, is being constructed a Roman Catholic Ca-

thedral, which, with the exception of St. Paul's, will be the grandest ecclesiastical building erected in England since the Reformation. Already the massive pillars of the interior have reached the first arches, while the central walls of the main structure have risen to the height of thirty feet or more. For nearly five years this building has been in progress, yet it was not until the massive structure arose above the prison walls that the casual visitor would have observed what was going on. Within the walls men are busy working with chisel and mallet and trowel, cutting, carving and putting in place the beautiful white and black and brown marble. The work proceeds so quietly that one might fancy themselves living in the days of the old monasteries. From the scaffolding of the new cathedral may be seen the old city with its curious towers, its red tile-roofs, its fantastic gables, and, above all, its beautiful gardens and foliage. Twelve years will be occupied in the construction of this church."

"Every now and then a man about thirty-eight, slight in stature, not weighing over 120 pounds, with thin, black moustache and whiskers; intensely quick, nervous brown eyes; unassuming manner, unostentatious dress, red cap, and a pocket watch chain, is seen walking about the yard, and examining the various huge blocks of stones in the yard, and even ascends the scaffolding and studies the work of the masons. Everything goes on under his keen, dark eyes; not a defect escape him."

"This man is Henry Fitzalan Howard, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England. He is the Premier of the twenty-one English Dukes, but little having been done for him. He is building, and which will cost at least \$1,000,000, is the fulfilment of a vow he is said to have made should he be blessed with an heir. In 1879, after having two daughters, a son was born to him, but, alas, a sadly afflicted little creature. In 1880 the Duke began the cathedral."

DEATH OF THE PAINTER HANS CANON.

The eminent Austrian painter, Hans Canon, who died suddenly from the bursting of a blood vessel. Since the late Hans Makart's power began to fail Canon was regarded as the chief of the Vienna school, and he was intrusted with all the Government commissions which had been given to Makart and remained unfinished at the latter's death. Canon was born at Vienna in 1839.

He was of Polish extraction, his patronage being Von Strasenitzki; but this name

was almost unpronounceable to German lips; he adopted the pseudonym of Canon

when, in 1853, he had been a cavalry officer. He did not make his mark at once upon taking to the palette, but spent years in study,

travelling all over Europe and North Africa, and working for a time in the Parisian studios of Horace Vernet and Paul Delaroche.

It was in 1861, during the early days of Austrian constitutionalism, that he first attracted public attention by a series of witty and powerful caricatures of the leading politicians of the Reichsrath. These works obtained for him a great many commissions to paint portraits, and he continued in great regard as portrait painter till his death. From 1863 to 1873 he resided almost continually at Coblenz or Suttkaus, though in 1864 he followed the Austrian army to Schleswig-Holstein to seek a position in the Danish service. While living at Coblenz he painted his "Crown Prince" before the body of Charles I., for the Duke of Coburg; his "Doge," which was popularly called "The Doge of Venice"; "The Lodge of St. John," which was much admired. It symbolised the union of all religions.

Among Canon's later works are "The Circuit of Life," painted for the Emperor Eugenie, and "The Circuit of Life," painted for the new Natural History Museum of Vienna. This grand work, which was completed in the spring of this year, is said to cover the largest piece of canvas ever painted upon. A splendid picture in grouping, colouring, and design, it will take rank

among the chief of the artist's works.

The painter's masterpiece, "Casanova,"

which was exhibited at the Vienna Exposition, was a beautiful portrait of the late Prince Imperial of France, painted for the

Emperor Eugenie, and "The Circuit of Life,"

painted for the new Natural History Museum of Vienna. This grand work, which was completed in the spring of this year, is said to cover the largest piece of canvas ever painted upon. A splendid picture in grouping,

colouring, and design, it will take rank

among the chief of the artist's works.

Admiral Hobson.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by CHINAS on the 29th Oct., 1885.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece ... \$2.95 to 3.10

American Drills, 36 yards, per piece ... \$2.95 to 3.10

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. \$10.00 to 12.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs. \$10.50 to 12.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs. \$10.75 to 12.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 48 to 52, per 400 lbs. \$11.00 to 12.00

Cotton Yarn, No. 58 to 62, per 400 lbs. \$11.25 to 12.00